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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.

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P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,

15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

Miscellaneous.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also appointed one to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

[illegible], Dec. 24, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wetmore, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

To a Coquette.

The rose of your cheek is precious,
Your eyes are warmer than wine,
You catch men's souls in the meshes
Of curls that ripple and shine—
But, ah! not mine.

Your lips are a sweet persuasion;
Your bosom a sleeping sea;
Your voice, with its fond evasion,
Is a charm and a call to me;
But I am free!

As the white moon lifts the waters,
You lift the passions, and lead;
As a chieftainess proud with slaughters,
You smile on the hearts that bleed,
I see and heed.

THE STORY OF TWO SHOES.

"Aunt 'Manda wants you, Stella."

I jumped, and ran up stairs, for we were always glad to do anything for Aunt Amanda.

She sat in her great old fashioned armchair by the window, sewing; and a more perfect scene of calm repose never was than that of her room, with herself as the prominent figure.

The room was a queer one; of all shapes, and with innumerable corner-cupboards and strange hiding places, and doors as if it opened in all directions.

Inside the room all was comfort—and confusion, that is, it seemed confusion—for Aunt Amanda detested all the strict conformity to rule and fashion so common to New England housekeeping.

So, in place of the stiff-backed chairs all in a row, the cane-seat rocker, and the mahogany card table—which, with bedstead, bureau and washstand, formed the complement of furniture in nine country bedrooms out of ten—there were delicious lounges, and *tete-a-tetes*, and ottomans, and great roomy armchairs; and the bedstead was a huge four-poster with a canopy, and the bureau was a monster sideboard, with inconceivable drawers and cupboards and pigeon-holes, where it was the delight of us youngsters to "snoop," when auntie would sometimes give us permission to "clean up."

Her first words were: "Come, Stella, I know you are dying for permission, so let me see how nicely you can clean up my sideboard for me."

"Oh, thank you, auntie!" said I, catching her pleasant glance over her spectacles; "I will do it ever so nice." And very soon I had forgotten everything else in delight at my employment.

What a museum it was! Such quaint old jewelry in antique settings; such great heavy seals, and odd-looking watch keys; necklaces of amber and jet and carnelian; pins with tombstones and clasped hands painted on them; other pins with hair, black, gray, and golden-yellow, banded and twisted together; faded old miniatures of ladies with their hair put up on monstrous combs, and gentlemen with their coat collars just under their ears; then there was an old battered bull's-eye watch, looking puffed up as if it would burst, and a pair of silver snuffers; and I was quite sure that every article had its history, which to my eager curiosity would be more exciting than a fairy tale.

I determined to pick out something and get auntie to tell me its story, and was only debating in my mind which article looked the most promising as basis for a real thrilling narrative, with lots of love, and perhaps a horrible accident, or mysterious disappearance in it, when, poking in the back part of one of the deep pigeon holes, I came across a small bundle rolled up in blue tissue paper.

I dragged it forth, and turning my back to auntie, proceeded to unroll it; inside I found a pair of old, yellow, though once white, time-stained satin shoes.

Here was a discovery; as many times as I had overhauled the sideboard, these shoes had hitherto escaped me, and I glanced at Aunt Amanda suspiciously, inclined to wonder if she had not purposely concealed them; anyhow, there they were, and I was sure, with a fine story about them somewhere in the brain of dear old auntie, who sat calmly and unconsciously hemming away, without the slightest idea of what was in store for her. I shook my head at her, as I put the shoes carefully under my dress, and thought to myself, with considerable glee—"Now I've caught you, and what a nice story I'll have after I get through."

So to work I went with my nimble, busy fingers, and in a very little time the drawers and the pigeon-holes were nicely cleaned out, every little article carefully arranged in its place, and my labor of love was done; then rising, and holding the satin shoes behind me, I called to auntie to come and look at my work.

She came and examined all carefully, praised everything, and was just about to sit down again to her hemming, when, suddenly drawing the shoes from behind me, I popped them before her eyes, and laughingly cried out: "Now, auntie, I've found your secret, and you must tell me all about it."

Dear! dear! How I remember the scene, as catching sight of them, she turned ashy pale, and dropped heavily into the chair, with her hand pressed closely to her side. I was terribly frightened, and so astonished I had not power even to scream, but stood with my mouth open, and the big tears running down my face, till she took me by the arm, and whispering, "It is nothing; I will be better in a moment," pressed me down on a stool at her feet. I hid my face in her lap and cried bitterly; but in a moment she calmed her agitation, and even began to soothe me.

I did not know what I had done, and perhaps that was what frightened me most; but I soon drew from her speech that I had roused some sad and long buried memory, and, in spite of myself, my curiosity got the best of me, and I said: "Oh, auntie! then there is a story about the shoes?"

"Yes, darling," she said; "and you have been so good, and I frightened you so, that I think you ought to hear it."

I felt some compunctions then, and murmured something about being "afraid it would make her feel bad." But she had quite recovered herself now, and insisted; so I, not very reluctantly, seated myself comfortably on the stool, and prepared to listen.

Aunt Amanda sat wiping her spectacles with her pocket handkerchief, while I was curiously turning over the old satin shoes. They were very small—much smaller than I could wear, though I was rather proud of my foot, too. While I was looking at them, my attention was attracted by some writing on the inside of one of them, and on examining it closely, I read: "Laura, August 6th, 1834."

"Who was Laura, auntie?" said I, eagerly, looking up.

"She was your Aunt Laura, Stella, and your mother's youngest sister."

"Oh! auntie, so she was, and she died years before I was born; I've heard mother tell about her, and how handsome she was. Was she so very beautiful, auntie?"

"She was very beautiful, both in person and character. She was not unlike you in appearance, but taller, and her figure was like a sylph—buoyant, elastic and agile as a fawn.

"She was sixteen when she died—just about your age—and at the period I speak of had been to school in the country for four years, and during that time we had seen very little of her. So she had grown up, as it were, unconsciously, from an overgrown and rather awkward girl, to be a woman—graceful and charming in every sense of the word.

"Your mother was married, and your eldest brother Fred was a baby; and I had been visiting at your father's house at Sandwich for about six months. When I went there, I only intended to remain a few weeks, but for some reason—well, I must tell you the whole story, I suppose—the truth was that I staid longer than I intended—on account of Ralph Hartley. He was a lieutenant in the navy, had been sick, and was home on leave of absence. All the girls were in love with him, and as for me—well, I was as foolish as the rest; and indeed, now I think of it, there was nothing strange about the matter, for never before or since did I see a young man so designed to make all the world love him.

"But, after all, there is so much selfishness in young love, that I suppose the real reason why I grew to care so much for him was that he made so evident his strong preference for me. Yes! strange as it may seem to you, looking at your old auntie now, he chose me out from among all the beautiful and accomplished girls of his acquaintance, and we were generally understood to be betrothed, long before I thought of such a thing. But the time came when his regard for me became so marked that I also looked upon the tie that bound us together as one that death alone could break, and so naturally and easily did we both fall into this opinion, that the words which are usually considered necessary in such cases were never spoken by him, though I truly believe that was simply an oversight or forgetfulness on his part, as it was certainly considered unnecessary by me. And so matters stood with us when your Aunt Laura came home at the summer holidays, having graduated with honor, and feeling as one no longer subject to rule, but free to think and act just as she pleased. Radiant and beautiful as some rare tropical bird, changeable in her moods as the chameleon in its colors, she was never seemingly the same long enough to recognize a leading feature in her character, and yet was never unloveable in whatever phase she might appear.

"At first, Ralph did not seem to take to her apparent frivolity and carelessness of manner, but I was determined he should like her, and sought by every means to draw out her most amiable traits before him. I left them often together, praised her to him constantly, and at last with a result which I might have anticipated, had I not been so blindly sure of my influence over him.

"He learned to love her. I say learned, being willing to give all the credit to my own efforts to make him do so; but it may be that he knew better than I the danger, and that his knowledge of what otherwise must happen was the cause of his avoidance and apparent dislike of her at first. As for her—well, it was the first time she had ever been so flattered, and what wonder if it turned her head!

"Soon it became evident, in the changed conduct of both, that their secret was no longer such to either. Of course, it caused remark, and your father and mother were both seriously angry at what they deemed his fickleness; and I had to tell them that in all our close intercourse he had never asked me to be his wife, to avert their wrath from him and from her.

"Then I felt thankful that he never had; for I was thus able, by slight and apparently easy means, to free him from all restraint. I never suffered myself by word or action to show that I considered the new condition of things other than the best that could have happened. Poor Laura never knew to the full extent my position with Ralph; and he, if he remembered it, was so blinded by his new love, or so deceived by my changed manner as to apparently have forgotten it. After a little self-control on my part, through which none could see my torture, there ceased to be any remarks made upon the subject, and at length Laura's engagement was made known publicly. I must say, he was more explicit with her than with me. They were now always together. Ralph had obtained an extension of his leave, and it was announced that his marriage would take place in the autumn. They were perfectly happy, and I, as the elder sister, was made their only confidant. Even your mother was deceived, and thought I had never loved him. So I bore their love-passages with what outward hardihood I might, and even repelled Laura's light bantering at my promised old maidenhood with pleasant jests and smiles.

"The sixth of August was Ralph's birthday, and, at Laura's request, we determined to give a sort of *fete*. There was no prettier place in Sandwich than your father's, and it was specially adapted for such a festival. The house stood on a high bluff, at the base of which the sea dashed upon huge rocks, while away to the right hand, lay the long line of yellow beach, with the little village rising gently up on the slope of the side-hill.

"From the edge of the bluff, looking off on the water, we could see the lighthouse on the point, and beyond, nothing but the broad blue ocean, as far as sight could reach. Usually there were ships in sight, for it was in the direct line of the coasting-trade; and I used to sit for hours in the little summer-house at the foot of the garden, and watch the sails as they skimmed languidly by, and listen to the dull roar of the surf on the rocks below.

"The grounds were extensive, and half way down the hill there was a grove of noble old trees, just the place for a picnic; and there were invited all the friends we could collect on that fatal sixth of August to celebrate Ralph's birthday.

"We began the day early, and breakfasted in the grove. Then the younger ones danced, while I, with those who outlived the taste for such amusements, looked on, and chatted the time pleasantly away. Ralph seemed on this day to have caught Laura's own light-heartedness, and was merry and full of life as any. At noon we dined in a group together, sitting on the ground, carpeted in nature's brown and green fabric, and then Laura and Ralph sitting by me, I almost forgot what 'might have been,' and entered fully into the spirit of their happiness. How gladly, in the long years that have passed since, have I remembered that hour, and been thankful in the light of what happened afterwards, that for the time, at least, every sentiment but tenderness and loving gladness towards those two went out of my heart. After dinner was over, we three rambled among the trees, and looked out over the ocean at the passing sails, and I do believe were each and all of us really happy.

"When it grew cooler, and the sun was getting low, we all went down to the beach, and wandered up and about, picking up pebbles, watching the sea-gulls, and, finally, Ralph proposed that we should take a sail, as there was a pleasant breeze blowing. I was never much of a hand to sail, though I liked to look at the sea, but Laura was fond of it for Ralph's sake as well as her own, so they went to the little dock, and Ralph got out your father's boat and helped Laura into it.

"I remember so well how she looked as she sprang lightly from the little wharf into the boat. She had on a white muslin dress, fastened at the neck with a little pearl brooch he had given her, and held in one hand her broad straw hat, with its long blue streamers floating in the breeze, while her bright golden curls danced low down on her shoulders. Just as she seated herself, I remembered her shoes. In spite of all our laughing at her, she had insisted on going to the *fete* in a pair of white satin shoes she had bought for dancing, on the plea that they were easy to her feet, and the grass would be dry and would not hurt them, and she had no others she could dance in. The poor shoes, however, had been sadly stained by this time, and now fearing her feet might be wet, I called to her to let me send for some stouter ones; but she only laughed, and taking them off, made a great show of wrapping them up nicely in her pockethandkerchief, and stowing them away in the stern of the boat.

"So they went off, and as I climbed the hill, and occasionally turned back to look after them, I could see them sitting side by side, he with one hand upon the helm, and the other arm passed fondly around her waist, while her golden curls fluttered in the breeze.

"When I reached the grove I found everybody was going off, so I made my adieu to my friends, and thus some time elapsed before I reached the house. Then I noticed first that the sky had become overcast, and the wind was much stronger than it had seemed on the beach, where the hill, of course, shielded us from its full force.

"I went immediately to the edge of the bluff, and, looking off, could see the tiny sail-boat at least a mile away, heading for the shore.

"The wind was now blowing a perfect hurricane, and lashing the sea into great foamy waves that dashed upon the beach and rocks with a deep thunderous roar. While I was looking, and holding on by the railing that guarded the bluff, I heard your father's voice close beside me. He had followed me out, like myself, uneasy at the sudden change in the weather, and his first words were—'She is a stout little boat, but I am afraid she will hardly weather such a gale.' I was so frightened my blood seemed to chill in my veins, and I said—'Good heavens! do you think there is any danger?' 'Indeed, I do,' said he, hastily; and then he turned to go down, but called to me over his shoulder to go in, as it would rain soon.

"I heard him, but I did not go in. Something seemed to hold me there in spite of myself, and I stood without power to move, watching that frail little vessel that held so much of my life.

"She plunged and tossed, but still drew nearer. Ralph sat in the same way, with one arm round Laura's waist, while I could see the spray dashing heavily over both of them, as at intervals they breasted a wave larger and more savage than the others. Suddenly, with a scream, there came a gust of wind that crushed my hat down over my eyes, and shook the strong fence to which I was clinging. When I could look again the boat was gone.

"I scanned the whole sheet of water as far as I could see, with my eyes fairly bursting from my head, and, then, as it seemed just below me, I saw the boat floating on the waves on her side, and something white tangled in the rudder drifting after it. Then I fell senseless to the ground. It was night when I came to, and found myself in bed in the house. Your father had found me where I fell, and had me carried in.

"The 'something white' I saw was your Aunt Laura; but the waves had set her free, and she went to join her lover. The bodies never came on shore, but the boat did; and when I rose from my bed weeks afterwards, with my hair as gray as now, your mother gave me these shoes. They were found just where she had hid them in the boat, in her glee and frolic; and I wrote the inscription on them, though the Lord knows I have no need of anything to remind me of that day.

"Go, now, child! I have told you the story."

I got up from the stool with a choking sensation that would not have let me say anything, if I had wished to, and I did not ask Aunt Amanda for another story for many a long day; but I remember that when I next cleaned up the old sideboard, Aunt Laura's shoes were not there.

Sad Coasting Accident.

The sad and fatal accident to Mr. S. S. Keene, a well-known citizen of Montrose, N. J., and a prominent Wall street broker, says a New York paper, is another warning against the dangerous practice of "coasting." It appears that the "coasting" in Montrose was very fine, and that young and old enjoyed it. Mr. Keene fitted up a large sled, and he, with a party of a dozen or fourteen ladies and gentlemen, were "coasting" one evening lately. They had passed down Montrose avenue at lightning speed a number of times, Mr. Keene guiding the sled with skill and ordinarily with safety. But on the fatal trip, having to turn out for a horse and sleigh coming up the hill, the sled struck a gutter bridge, and the sudden shock threw its occupants in every direction. Mr. Keene struck against a tree with terrible force. His collar bone and ten ribs were broken, seven behind and three in front. The fragments of the broken ribs penetrated the right lobe of the lung, and death resulted from compression of the lungs. Scarcely one of those who were on the sled at the time of the accident escaped unharmed. In Boston, where "coasting" is indulged in to an almost unlimited extent, serious casualties are of daily occurrence, and public attention is being directed to the great peril of the sport. In New York it is an unknown amusement, and, happily, there are no natural means at hand for its introduction. Mr. Keene, whose death is widely deplored, has been cut off in the midst of a bright career, but let us hope that the sad fate that has befallen him will be the means of discontinuing a sport as perilous as it is exciting.

Condition of Massachusetts.

The Secretary of State of Massachusetts, in his report to the corporations of the State, shows the condition of six hundred and ninety-four corporations. Amount of capital stock paid in, six hundred and ninety-two corporations certifying, $138,564,603; amount invested in personal estate, six hundred and fifty-two corporations certifying, $93,453,074; amount invested in mixed estate, real and personal, twenty-five corporations certifying, $8,660,831. Price paid for the same, five hundred and fifty-three corporations certifying, $108,434,410; the estimated value thereof, six hundred and thirty-nine corporations certifying, $149,166,192. Amount of property owned by and debts due to the corporations, six hundred and eighty-four corporations certifying, $222,421,690; amount of existing demands against the same, six hundred and eighty-seven corporations testifying, $81,291,481.

Railroads in Frosty Weather.

The terrible disaster on the Great Western railway near Shipton, England, says the New York *Herald*, has aroused attention to the fragility of rolling stock and revived the wholesome agitation of the proposed mid-guard rail. This frightful accident to an express train of thirteen crowded cars was due to the breaking of a tire or axle and the precipitation of hundreds of passengers over an embankment. The fracture of axles and the running gear of railway carriages is one of the most unavoidable sources of peril to the passenger. Engineers have clearly traced it to the subtle physical change in the fibrous texture of the best iron, the toughest and most fibrous metal assuming, after long strains, the crystalline form.

The Shipton disaster occurred during a thaw, after extreme cold, and seems therefore to connect the fragility of the broken machinery with the frosty weather and its effect on the tensile strength of the tire. The increased liability to such accidents in very cold or thawing weather has long been noticed. A late writer in a scientific journal has shown the strong probability that this increased peril arises not so much from weakness of the metal by cold as from a diminution of the elasticity of the road-bed and also of the machinery. During the intense cold of December in France the inhabitants of Montmartre reported they could distinctly hear the trains passing through the distant tunnel of Batignolles, but when the thaw came they were no longer audible. The critical moment in the history of a railway axle appears, however, to be that which marks the sudden rise of temperature after the cold spell has for some time held the iron in its icy and compressive grip. The shaft that has been for a year or two undergoing slow crystallization is then, by a few successive shocks, brought to the fracture point, and the slightest jar or oscillation of the train may precipitate such a calamity as that which occurred at Shipton.

That much may be done by railroad managers to avert such disasters in frosty weather is evident, provided their trains are then run with an eye to this danger. But the remedy lies deeper than this. It is very questionable whether any amount of inspection and care in the manufacture and working of rolling stock will ever prevent the occasional breakage of axles and tires. The true wisdom is to provide against the train leaving the track after such fractures have occurred, and some of the highest engineering authorities have approved the plan of the mid-guard rail. The idea consists simply of lying down a third rail in the center of the track, which shall be no encumbrance and under no wear so long as the flanged wheels perform their office; but as soon as the derailment commences the guard rail interposes to keep the car in the line of the road. It is said that if the Great Western had been supplied with such a safeguard the disabled car might easily have run to the next station without accident or injury to any one. The introduction of the third rail on our wealthiest roads, whose express trains make forty miles an hour, would immensely enhance the safety of the passenger and not very materially increase the cost of the track. As the guard rail is exposed to no friction, except in case of accident, it would not require renewal for a great many years, and would probably pay for its cost in the increased popularity and reputation for safety it would give the lines adopting it. The discussion of its value from an economical and an engineering standpoint is timely and important to the traveling public, and we hope it may be fairly weighed by railway authorities in this country.

A Swindling Child.

There is an artful dodger in Paris whose operations have been so clever as to deserve respectful notice. He is a middle-aged person of an innocent aspect, and his pretty plan was to meander slowly along, and, seizing the first mild-eyed old gentleman he met, to lisp in a child-like manner: "Totty has lost his mammy; take Totty back to mammy." The mild-eyed would naturally feel somewhat confused and alarmed, when to him would farther appear a confederate of Totty's, who would remark in accents bland that Totty was a harmless idiot, and if the stranger would see Totty home it would be a real charity. Fired by benevolence the old gentleman would undertake to bear the soft, sweet Totty to his abode, and would trot along the boulevards among the toy shops, which appeared to enchant Totty. That gentle being would observe, "Totty wants a harlequin; buy Totty a harlequin," and his antique warder would hasten to gratify that mild longing. Before the ingenious Totty reached his home he was usually laden with the marketable results of the kind-hearted old creature's benevolence, and did a thriving business until several benefactors happened to compare notes, and Totty's innocent industry was quenched.

No Name.—There is a man in the condemned cell in Paris who cannot be guillotined until the authorities ascertain his name. He was condemned by a name since found to be false, and there is no precedent for the execution of a man whose name is not known, so he must wait.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that small men in the overcoat of the period have to get out search warrants to find themselves.

About Sewing Machines.

The United States Senate Committee on Patents, before whom the application has been for a couple of years, says a Washington correspondent, have at last agreed to report adversely on the application of A. B. Wilson for an extension of the patent of the four-motion feed for sewing machines. This patent was issued June 15, 1852, and is the most valuable in existence. In this the feed-bar or pad is given a forward motion to carry the cloth to the needle; a motion downward to release the cloth from its grip; a backward motion to the extent of the length of the stitch, and finally an upward motion to take a fresh hold on the cloth. So valuable has been this four-motion feed that few or no cloth-sewing machines are now made without it. It is owned by the sewing machine combination, which is composed of the owners of the four leading machines—the Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs, Singer, and Howe—and has served to bind the sewing machine manufacturers together and enabled them to defy competition by force of the monopoly. It was this feature that the combination wished to further monopolize for seven years by an act of Congress. The inventor has realized several millions for his invention. Singer admits that his patents, which are much less important, paid him $2,000,000 prior to 1870, since which time he has not been compelled to render an account. A monopoly of this feed motion for seven years more would be worth from $10,000,000 to $60,000,000 to the owner, and would cost the people four times as much. Nearly a ton of petitions have been filed, asking that the extension be refused. A former commissioner of patents, General Leggett, once said that it would take one man, reading ten hours per day, sixty-five years to read all of the evidence that has been taken in regard to this application for an extension. One exhibit only makes twelve volumes, each as large as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, all of which the commissioner was once asked to read before he refused the extension. The ultimate effect of this refusal to grant an extension will be to reduce the price of sewing machines as low as $20, though this will not come about for a couple of years, when other patents expire. It is in evidence that the cost of the average sewing machine is but $12, and that small manufacturers are required to pay to the sewing machine combination as much as $10 profit on each machine manufactured. It is also a curious fact that Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines can be purchased in Europe and brought to this country for just one-half of the price they cost here, including all costs of freight, duty, etc., the reason being that they have no protection there, any one being allowed to make them.

Orchard and Nursery.

Care and attention are constantly required. The careless leaving of a gate open or a fence down may result in great damage to the young trees from the depredations of cattle. While shutting out the stock of others, properly shut in your own.

Mice and rabbits need to be looked to after light snows. Tramp down the snow around the trees, to head off the mice, and sprinkle blood upon the trunks to keep rabbits away.

If pruning is to be done, attend to it before the buds swell in the least. Never cut out a branch without having a reason for doing it, and also strive to give the trees a low, open head to enable them better to withstand the strong winds, to shade the trunks, and to allow the sun and air to reach all parts of the tree. When the orchard is cultivated, the heads will have to be kept higher to allow the teams to pass under them.

Suckers should be cut off, and as soon as the weather will allow, the ground directly around the trees should be broken up, and the moss and dead bark removed by soft-soap wash.

Manure may be carted to the orchard at this season and spread or placed in heaps. It can be hauled at this season of the year on sleds.

Labels will be needed for newly set trees, and should be prepared beforehand. Large nursery labels are best made out of red cedar; if this wood is not convenient, pine or chestnut will last a few years, but cedar is the cheapest in the end.

Show the boys how to make a correct plan of the orchards and nursery; on this should be indicated the correct position and name of every tree; this will be found the only way to preserve the names where an orchard is planted with several varieties.—*Agriculturist.*

New England Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the New England Agricultural Society, held in Boston, re-elected the old officers, as follows: President, George W. Loring, of Salem, Mass.; secretary, Daniel Needham, of Boston; treasurer, George W. Riddle, of Manchester, N. H. A vice-president and trustee from each State were elected. A resolution was adopted that the testing of trained horses is as legitimate a part of the exhibition as the show of trained draft horses, or working oxen, and should be provided for in the list of premiums.

Once when a bad man died, a savage wit, being apprised of the event, observed that the average value of mankind was sensibly raised.

The M'Kean Miner.

F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1875.

Our Borough Election.

The Liners and Anti Liners met on the 16th inst., at the polls, and after waging battle from morning until evening, each party being armed with the ballot, victory finally perched upon the banners of the Liners—the Anti's being routed, horse, foot and dragoon, not having elected a single Anti Liner upon their ticket.

The Liners being a new and local party perhaps a statement of their origin and principles will not be uninteresting to many of our readers—we therefore give their history briefly as we understand it.

Smethport was laid out in the year 1807 by the proprietors as a village—the squares being each 16 rods square with a street 4 rods wide around each square, and each square subdivided into 8 lots, each lot being 4 rods by 8. At that time it was a dense wilderness and remained so for many years after, the first frame house being built about the year 1824 by Dr. Eastman, and is now standing, known as the Red House. Although the lines and corners of the several squares were then distinctly visible, yet this first house was erected about 10 feet in the street, as the path, now called Main St., and then dignified with the name of East and West State road, being opened but 25 feet wide would be too far from the house for convenience if the house were built back into the woods 33 feet from the centre of the road. From this time until about 1871 the settlers built fences and sometime buildings in the streets adjoining their respective lots, treating the streets as their own property except a few which were used by the public, and in these few they were in the habit of building the fence in the street as far as possible, and leave a passage for horses, wagons, &c.—and they were also in the habit of piling wood, lumber &c outside their respective fences.

In 1871 the Borough Council to wit: J. C. Backus, Burgess, Seth A. Backus, Henry Hamlin, R. Sartwell, A. N. Taylor, and H. King, Council, thought proper to prohibit the occupancy of the streets opened, and passed an ordinance in substance requiring the owners of land adjoining the streets opened to remove all obstructions out of the same as then opened. In pursuance of which ordinance the Borough paid from $30 to $100 in removing obstructions.

In 1872 the Council consisting of W. Y. McCoy, Burgess, A. N. Taylor, B. F. Wright, J. G. Eaton, Delano R. Hamlin, Gilbert Lyman and W. A. Williams, resolved on the 20th April, 1872 that the fences should be moved out of the streets then opened, on or before the 1st of June 1873, all of the Council voting for the resolution except A. N. Taylor who voted against it. This meeting was held at the Court house, and the citizens participated in the discussion of the same, and voting upon it signified their approval of the resolution.

In 1873 a Council was elected consisting of P. Ford, Burgess, Seth A. Backus, R. Sartwell, J. C. Hamlin, L. Rogers, and M. A. Sprague. W. A. Williams was elected but declined to serve. This Council was elected on the cumulative vote system, and the Anti Liners cumulated on three candidates, and elected them while the Liners had a full ticket and elected three because there was no vote against but three.

On the 12th of April, 1873, all the Council being present to wit: P. Ford, Burgess, Seth A. Backus, R. Sartwell, J. C. Hamlin, M. A. Sprague, and L. Rogers—Seth A. Backus moved that the Resolution passed April 20th, 1872, to wit: "That all fences be put on or within the lines bounding each lot by June 1st, 1873," be rescinded.

L. Rogers moved to amend by fixing the time Sept. 1, 1873, which was lost, Rogers and Sprague voting aye—Backus, Sartwell and Hamlin, voting nay. Rogers then moved to amend the amendment by confining it to Main street, which was lost by the same vote.

The original motion was then carried by Backus, Sartwell, and Hamlin voting aye—Rogers and Sprague, nay.

L. Rogers then offered a resolution as follows to wit:

"That the Burgess be directed to issue an ordinance declaring it illegal for any person to build a fence or erect a building in this Borough outside the line established by the survey of Robert King, Esq., and legalized by the Legislature in 1871, and that no fence now built shall undergo repairs in the streets now opened for a longer period than two years from June 1st, A. D. 1873, and that the Burgess be directed to enforce said ordinance."

The resolution was carried unanimously, L. Rogers, M. A. Sprague, S. A. Backus, R. Sartwell and J. C. Hamlin all voting aye.

In 1874 the Council elected were G. M. Smith, Burgess—W. A. Williams, Wm. Haskill, G. Lyman, and Delano R. Hamlin, who were elected as a line council, and at a meeting of said council on the 2d of March, 1874, W. A. Williams offered a Resolution

"That every person is prohibited from erecting any fence or building within the bounds of any and every street within the Borough of Smethport, and we do affirm the Resolution of said Borough Council passed April 12, 1873,—and whereas, we are informed that certain persons to wit John C. Hamlin, Chordis Corwin and S. R. Train, in violation of said Resolution have erected a fence within said streets, we further resolve that each of said persons shall remove their respective fences out of said streets on or before the first day of June next, and on failure so to do the person failing be proceeded against to compel him to abate the nuisance, and that a copy of this Resolution be served upon each of said persons,"

which resolution was carried by a unanimous vote.

From the foregoing it seems that the question as to the right of individuals to occupy the streets has been in controversy since 1870, all conceding that the rights of the public are paramount to that of individuals, but differing as to the time when the rights of the public should be enforced.

We are informed that the Council of 1874, although a line council, were of opinion that inasmuch as the Resolution offered by L. Rogers on the 12th of April, 1873, was adopted unanimously, and that a fair construction of the same would cause the removal of all fences out of the streets now opened, on or before the first day of June, A. D. 1875, thought best simply to adopt that resolution and leave the people to act upon the question once more at the polls.—Accordingly on Monday last handbills were distributed through the Borough reading as follows, to wit:

"Line Caucus.—All those in favor of coming to lines (that is removing fences out of streets now opened, back to the lines of the respective lots adjoining the same) are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Smethport on Monday evening, Feb. 15, 1875, at 7 o'clock, to make nominations for Borough officers.

Feb. 13, 1875. Line Voters."

Upon the ringing of the Court House bell at the time appointed the "Liners" convened in caucus and after agreeing upon a ticket, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we approve of the resolution of the Council of 1873 and adopted by the Council of 1874 requiring all fences to be moved out of the streets now opened back upon the lines of the respective lots, on or before the first day of June next."

Upon that issue the battle was fought and the victory won, and the "Liners" hold the Council responsible for the faithful carrying out of the above Resolution.

* * *

Mr. Cain, a colored member of Congress from South Carolina, made a good hit the other day in a speech on the civil rights bill. He advocated the bill and declared that there would be no real, enduring peace in the land so long as five millions of people were deprived of any of their rights, and so long as discrimination was made against them. He sneered at the idea of there being bad blood between the races at the south, when statistics showed that there were over 1,700,000 mulattoes in the country. That was not much evidence of bad blood.—[Laughter.] If the negroes would only cease to be Republicans, and would vote the straight-out Democratic ticket, there would be no bad blood between them. As to social equality he decided it as a bugbear. Why, said he, do you suppose that I would introduce into my family a class of white men whom I see in the country? Do you suppose so for one moment? Why, sir, there are men who occupy places on this floor for whom I have great respect, and yet I should be very careful how I should introduce them to my family. [Laughter.] I should be afraid that their old habits, acquired beyond Mason's and Dixon's line might return and with great dramatic effect, "stir up bad blood." [Loud Laughter.]

* * *

Gen F. M. Cockrell, the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in Missouri, commanded the Confederate army of the Tennessee and won his laurels in Hood's campaign against Nashville and "Old Pap" Thomas. Such a record as that will win in a Democratic caucus, all the time.

State Treasurer.

The canvass for the nomination of State Treasurer on the Republican ticket seems to have been fairly opened. We have seen many names mentioned, any of whom would do honor to the office. Among the most prominently named are Hon. John Allison, of Mercer, Gen. Harrison Allen, of Warren, Col. A. I. Wilcox, of Elk, and Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga. Col. Wilcox is probably one of the most popular men in the northwest, and none can doubt his ability or integrity. Personally, we should prefer to see him nominated than any one of these mentioned, and we are sure that he has thousands of friends of both political parties in the northern tier of counties who would rejoice in his election and give him a most hearty support. Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga, is very strongly urged by his friends, and is considered the coming man by acute political astrologers. Of his strength a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

"This gentleman has been importuned on several occasions to allow his name to go before the people, and has as often refused, being content to serve his people in the capacity of a legislator. He has now responded favorably to their appeals, and he will be a strong candidate. His advocates assert that he will come to the convention with the entire delegation from the North, and they hint that overtures are being made by the leaders in Philadelphia, by which he will receive the support of her delegates."

There is probably none of our public men who stand higher throughout the entire State than does Hon. B. B. Strang. He has served his district and the State faithfully for years as a legislator, with never the least suspicion of wrongdoing attached to his name. He is eloquent, able and conscientious, and none will dispute that his nomination and election will meet with entire satisfaction.

* * *

The report submitted, officially, by General Sheridan to the Congressional Committee on Louisiana Affairs, of the number of persons killed and wounded in that State since 1868, presents a frightful total of political assassinations in a comparatively small State. In answer to a question put to him by Judge Hoar, of the committee, he says:

"In respect to inquiries of members of the Congressional Committee as to the number of persons killed and wounded in the State since 1868, on account of their political opinions, I have to state that the number reported to date is as follows: Killed, 2,142; wounded, 2,115; total, 4,257,"

There is something frightful in this simple statement of figures.—This, be it remembered, is not a record of the number of persons indicted and brought to trial in that State within the period named, for the crime referred to; but a list of untried and unprosecuted offenses.—These murders, maimings and woundings have been perpetrated as a sort of social duty which those who participated in them were bound to perform. They were assassinations for holding political opinions different from those of the white assassins who shot at and wounded or killed 4,257 of their opponents, without ever being called in question for it.

In the State of Pennsylvania, with a population five times as large as that of Louisiana, a resort to personal violence in political quarrels is so rare, that it is next to impossible to realize the idea of a state of society in which 2,142 men can be sent to their long account, in nine years, for merely differing in opinion from the Thugs among whom it was their ill-fortune to live, and as many more maimed for life for a similar reason. Yet such has been the state of society in Louisiana since the war closed, and such is the condition of things we are asked to perpetuate by recognizing the murderous cut-throats as the only fit rulers of the country.

* * *

The House, at Harrisburg, concluded its fifth week's session with the following grand array of results accomplished:

"The election of a how-not-to-do-it Speaker.

The choice of a ballot-box stuffer and indicted embezzler as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The appointment of more officers than the law allows.

The passage of two Senate bills and one House bill; and the adoption of a resolution to adjourn finally March 18th.

That is the sum total of its labors so far. It looks well, does it not, and smacks strongly of "Reform," and a salutary "change!"

* * *

Another name must be added to the rapidly-growing list of recent deaths among our national legislators. Mr. Samuel Hooper, Member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, died in Washington a few days ago. He was one of the oldest members in length of service, in the House, having served continuously since Mr. Buchanan's administration and was always a sound Republican. Mr. Rufus S. Frost, also a Republican, was chosen to succeed him in the next House last November.

* * *

The New York *Tribune*, laboring under the load of responsibility inseparable from an organ of the White League butchers, howls with rage over Sheridans report of the number of killed and wounded in Louisiana for political opinion's sake; and wildly demands the names of the slain, the particulars of each act of blood, and the authority on which the soldier makes official statements to a committee of Congress. Of course the General will at once comply with the demand of the "Professor" or resign. And, in any event, the committee will give no heed now to any words of Sheridan on this matter in the presence of Whitelaw Reid's implication of its untruthfulness.

Journalism—especially journalism of the independent sort—has become a power in the land indeed. Here is the Lieutenant General of the armies put down with the mere blow of a gray goose quill, and all his information on a subject he has devoted some time to the examination of brushed away, as one may say, with a feather. Verily the pen is mightier than the sword, the Rat of Jay Gould being the judge.

Points In The Louisiana Case.

The following points in the Louisiana case need to be remembered:

I. The Republicans have a majority of the members returned by the Returning Board and entitled to take seats.

II. Before the meeting of the Legislature, the Democrats kidnapped one Republican member and sought to intimidate others.

III. In spite of these facts, when the Legislature met, the Republicans still had a majority of those entitled to take seats.

IV. Finding themselves thus in a minority, the Democrats usurped the control of the House in flagrant defiance of law and by wholly revolutionary means; and being thus illegally organized, this body illegally admitted gave intruders who claimed seats, but who could not legally secure admission in any such irregular way.

V. This same Democratic body pass a resolution and send a Committee which first brought the Federal Soldiers within the Hall.

VI. Thereupon fifty-two members, being a majority of all returned, signed a request and Governor Kellogg made a call upon the federal officers to restore order and law.

VII. The five so-called members removed were legally intruders, who had no lawful title to seats.

VIII. It was the Democrats who first introduced "military interference," and the only coercion of members lawfully entitled to seats was by the *Democrats*, who "coerced" Republican members for the purpose of giving them a quorum.—Albany *Journal*.

* * *

An anecdote of Mr. Gerrit Smith relates that on one occasion, when a visitor had out-stayed his welcome and had become a preter-natural nuisance, Mr. Smith in the morning prayed for a blessing to descend upon "our visiting brother, who will this day depart from us." And he departed. Such a pin as that was sharp enough to be felt by the most pachydermatous of bores.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 11, A. D. 1874, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, Jan. 20, 1875, and the 99th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Will cure or prevent Disease.

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large, eight-page, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of 56 broad columns, especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price, $1.20 per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address The Sun, New York City.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: GOOD: SYSTEMATIC.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586

Office of the McKean & Buffalo R. R. Co.
Smethport, Pa., Dec. 22, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Smethport, Penn'a, on Tuesday, February 23, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of increasing the indebtedness of the company, and voting in favor of or against such a proposition.

By order of the Board of Directors:
Jno. F. McPherson, Secretary.

28-3-36.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL.

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Sartwell House,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style, for the convenience of guests.

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that P. M. Foller, Executor of the last will and testament of Nathan DeGolier, deceased, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, his final account as Executor of the said Nathan DeGolier; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 22nd day of February next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Register.

Register's office Jan. 19, 1875—18tc

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Lev. Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a maple corner the northeast corner of land contracted to John Doyle (lot No. 205), thence south 100 perches to a hemlock corner standing in the west line of said lot No. 205; thence west 160 perches to a post corner standing in the east line of land contracted to Cornelius Gleeson (No. 5, Liberty township); thence north 100 perches to a post corner standing in the east line of land conveyed to Michael McCanliff (lot No. 209), thence east 160 perches to the place of beginning: containing 100 acres, being lot No. 206 of allotment of Keating lands in Ceres, now Annin township, and part of warrant No. 2456. About 50 acres improved, one frame dwelling house, one corn house, about one hundred fruit trees, a well and several springs of water thereon.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of estate of Mary O'Conner and Michael O'Conner at the suit of F. H. Arnold and Thos. McDowell, executors of estate of A S Arnold, dec'd.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan. 23, 1875.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Vend. Ex. &c. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean, Pa. bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone set in the four corners of said village, thence by the road leading to Coudersport, south 15 degrees east 10 5-10 perches to a post corner; thence south 60 degrees west 5 5-10 perches to a post being the southeast corner of L. H. Dolley & Co. store lot; thence by line of said lot north 30 degrees west 10 perches to the centre of the road leading to Smethport; thence by the centre of the said road north 60 degrees east 8 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 67 5-10 square perches strict measure be the same more or less, all improved with three frame storehouses two stories high, one frame barn used as a shoemaker shop two stories high and one frame building one and one-half stories high thereon.

Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of S. E. Lillibridge at the suit of Elisha Bush.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 2, 1875.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Lev. Facias* &c issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pennsylvania, I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 22nd day of Feb. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Kane, McKean Co. Pa., being eighty by one hundred feet, and bounded and described as follows to wit: on the South by lands of Robert Lafferty, on the east by lands of Gen. Thos. L. Kane, on the north by a cross street, and on the west by Fraley street, on which is erected a one story frame building, sixteen feet high, and size thirty by fifty feet.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Protestant Church of Kane, at the suit of Robt. Lafferty.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 2, 1875.

MOORE HOUSE
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
(FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Academy Hall.

A Home Dramatic Entertainment will be given at the Academy Hall, in Smethport, on

Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings, February 23 & 24, 1875.

TUESDAY EVENING—

"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room."

and

"As Like as two Peas."

Wednesday Evening "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" will be reproduced, with a new farce,

"Barney, the Baron."

Court House Hall.

S. W. Smith, Esq.,

OF PORT ALLEGANY,

Will give a Public Reading at the Court House,

Monday Evening, Feb. 22, 1875.

There will also be a

BAND REHEARSAL

By the Smethport Cornet Band. Admission free. At the close of the Entertainment a collection for the benefit of the Band will be solicited.

The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one years subscription, if not more.

The M. E. Church Dime Society postponed on account of the Dramatic entertainment.

Brick Pomeroy is very ill. It is expected that he will soon return to dust.

Donation for the benefit of J L Rutledge, at the residence of W J Colegrove Esq., on Friday evening, Feb 26th, 1875.

The irrepressible, F. B Haines, formerly of the Scio Express, has started a daily newspaper in Williamsport, Pa

If, after this experience, any one shall talk about an open winter, "shoot him on the spot"

The counsel of Walsh, the Wellsboro bank robber, recently convicted, have moved for a new trial The motion is to be argued on the 13th of March

A pleasant time is expected at the entertainment, on Thursday evening, (Court week) at the residence of Hon. A. N Taylor A cordial invitation is extended to all

"Nudge," is the latest game for evenings for young lovers. The couple seat themselves at a proper distance, when the nudging begins. They keep on nudging till they can't get any nudger, then the game is out.

An entertainment will be given Friday evening, the 26th inst., at the upper school house on Marvin creek, for the purpose of raising funds "for the benefit of divine service " All are invited to attend. Admission, 25 cents.

During service at the St. Elizabeth Church last Sunday, Mr. Andy Reilly was taken suddenly and dangerously ill with cholera morbus. Dr. H. L. McCoy was immediately summoned, and finally succeeded after two hours labor in bringing relief to the sufferer.

DONATION.—There will be a donation party for the benefit of Rev Waterbury Miller, at the residence of Mr C. O. Wright, next Friday evening, the 26th inst. All are cordially invited.

REMOVAL.—Our friend John Digel has taken his Marble Manufactory across the street from its old location. This move was necessary to give more room for his increasing business. He is now prepared to fill all the orders that pour in upon him.

REMOVAL.—The clothing store lately in the first door of the Miner building, has been removed to the room over the drug store of McCoy & Reilly, in the same block. These quarters will be occupied temporarily by Mr. Cohn until their store is ready for occupancy.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.—The following are the borough officers elected last Tuesday: Burgess—G M Smith. Ass't Burgess—Seth J Gifford. Council—W A Williams, H L Burlingame, B C Corwin, John Digel, A B Armstrong, H F Barbour. School Directors—Ira S Gleason, D L Forsyth, Amos Bishop (one year). Constable—E F Waller Auditor—Thos. King. Poormasters—Wm. Specht, Gilbert Lyman. Judge of Election—Ransom Beckwith. Inspectors—Wallace Ostrander, Hugh Glenn. Assessor—N W Abbey.

The Cameron Press seems disposed to brag of the business importance of Emporium over Smethport from the fact that the Emporium papers contain more advertisements than the MINER. We question their having more local advertisements, although they may have more foreign. If by persistent drumming the Buffalo merchants can have the wool pulled over their eyes so far as to believe that advertising in Cameron county papers brings them any returns, it only shows what blockheads some of those business men are, that's all.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings

Of next week the people of Smethport, and all sojourning within her borders, and the surrounding country, will have the pleasure of witnessing a Dramatic Entertainment at the Academy Hall. The preparations for this entertainment have been thorough and ample, both in furnishing accommodations for the large audiences expected, and in preparing the plays for presentation. "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" and "As Like as Two Peas" will be played the first night. On the second night the first will be repeated (and it will fully sustain a repetition) to be followed by a new farce, "Barney, the Baron." We have not witnessed a rehearsal, but we know they are all excellent plays, and are assured that the characters are well cast. We anticipate a very pleasant evening's entertainment, and are sure that those who attend will feel well repaid.

Bradford.

Last week Tuesday commenced our Musical Convention. There was no morning session on account of the difficulty in warming the church, so the time was occupied in moving a fine piano to the building from the residence of J. R. Pomeroy by whom the use of it was kindly tendered to the convention. The afternoon session commenced at 2. Owing to delay by express the books for the convention had not arrived, so the Bradford Glee Club's books were brought into requisition and used during the afternoon. On the arrival of the train at evening came two solo singers engaged for the occasion—Miss Hall and Miss Jones of Forestville, N. Y., as also the books. The evening session was very interesting and instructive as were all of the following.

Prof. Elliott, under whose charge the musical department was placed is a young man of remarkably fine musical culture and ability and bids fair to become one of the very best conductors of sacred music in this country. In his section the press has been filled with praise in his favor, and he certainly evinced a faculty here that went beyond all expectations, and created an interest that made one sing whether they would or not. Of Miss Hall as pianist and soprano solo we cannot say too much in praise. Of her voice, the strength, purity and richness of tone can rarely be equaled and the masterly manner in which she presided at the piano was beyond criticism. Miss Jones has a fine rich alto voice and as a solo singer is indeed fine, adding greatly to that part in the chorus also In our opinion, to Prof Elliott and these young ladies should be accorded the credit of the success of the convention

By a unanimous vote of the meeting, it was decided that this society be made a permanent one in accordance with which at the business meeting held on the last day of the session the following Constitution was adopted in session

ARTICLE I.

SEC 1. The name of this society shall be The McKean County Musical Association

SEC 2 This society shall have for its special [illegible] improvement in sacred music.

SEC. 3 This Association shall have a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer as officers

SEC 4 There shall also be an Executive Committee of three to assist the officers

SEC 5 There shall be two conventions held each year, to be known as the annual and semi annual

SEC 6 Any person may become a member of this association by paying the regular member's fee.

ARTICLE II

SEC. 1. A business meeting shall be held on the day preceding the last day of the convention, at which the business of the association shall be transacted.

SEC 2 The regular elections of this association shall be held at the annual meeting

SEC. 3. All persons holding a member's ticket shall be eligible to vote

SEC. 4. The election of officers shall be by ballot and the votes shall be received and counted by three Tellers elected for the meeting by acclamation, and the candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SEC 5 In case of vacancy of office, an officer may be elected at the semi annual convention to serve until the next annual meeting.

SEC 6 All business meetings of the association shall be governed by the usual parliamentary rules and practice.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all of the regular meetings of the Association and to act as chairman ex officio of the Executive Committee

SEC 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to preside in the absence of the President, ranking according to seniority, and to perform the duties which devolve upon him.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of this association, to preserve and file all communications relating to it, and transact such other business as may come within his jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys paid to the association, to pay all bills presented to the convention when duly audited by the Executive Committee, to keep an exact account of receipts and disbursements and to present a full report of same at the annual business meeting of the association.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall choose a suitable person for conductor—under whose direction the musical department of the convention shall be placed—shall decide when and where the convention shall be held, shall regulate the price of admission, decide the number of days the convention shall continue, procure an instrument and attend to all other necessary preliminary arrangements.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC 1. There shall be a committee of six in the village where the convention is to be held appointed by the President to be known as the local committee.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the local committee to provide entertainment, find a suitable room for holding the convention and to make all the preliminary arrangements that would naturally come before it.

SEC. 3. There shall be a committee on resolutions, appointed by the President, who shall draft preambles and resolutions and report at the concert on last session of the convention.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. Motions for amendments to this constitution must be made in writing and read by the secretary at the session previous to the business meeting, at which it may be acted upon.

In accordance with the above constitution the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. C. A. Diffin, Vice Presidents, J. W. Hilton, T. J. Campbell, and E. A. VanScoy; Sec'y, A. DeGolier; Treas'r, L. Ward; Ex. Com., E. A. VanScoy, J. W. Hilton, and J. Moorhouse.

In electing Rev. Diffin President, the association put the right man in the right place, and in our estimation a man with more force of character and executive ability can not be found, making him permanently adapted for the first office in an organization like this.

The class numbered 30 members, and the concert was well attended considering the intensely cold weather which has continued during the convention. After paying all expenses there will be a balance of about eleven dollars in the Treasurer's hands. All are eminently satisfied with the results of this the first convention of the McK. Co. M. A., and await the next which will probably be held some time in August or September. Thus has been established the first association of any kind in the county, and we hope "Long may it last." Toward the last of the concert the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We the members of the McKean County Musical Association at this our first assembling have, by an unanimity of effort had an interesting, social and instructive time, therefore,—

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Prof Elliott, of Forestville, N. Y., our thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted this session.

That to Mrs. and Mr. J. R. Pomeroy our thanks are due for their kindness in furnishing the use of a piano

We congratulate the officers of the Association on the able manner in which their duties have been performed.

That we are under obligations to the Baptist society for the use of the church. Therefore we extend thanks.

This committee would make especial mention of the active and intelligent assistance rendered the association by Miss Hall and Miss Jones of Forestville, N. Y.—ladies of fine musical ability and culture, whose aid contributed largely to the success of the convention

That to the citizens of Bradford and vicinity who so generously volunteered to entertain members of this convention we unite in conveying to them our appreciation of their kindly aid, with the assurance that their courtesy will be remembered

J. W. HILTON, E A VANSCOY, J. MOORHOUSE, Committee.

V. S.

VERY SMALL BUSINESS.—A gentleman of Smethport visited Buffalo, a few days since, and took occasion to run down Emporium and its business men. He said "the town was played out, and he would not give 50 cents on a dollar for the paper of any of our business men." The gentleman making this statement considers himself one of the first men of your ancient burg of Smethport, and that he should feel jealous of Emporium is natural, considering the fact that this town has grown in eight years four times more than has Smethport in a quarter of a century, but it is very small business for him to attempt to injure our business firms by lying tattle. If he persists in his meddling, we shall be called upon to publish his name.—Cameron Press.

We do not know who the above mentioned "one of the first men of the borough of Smethport" may be, but we will venture the assertion that if he made any such remarks it was in answer to the direct questions of suspicious dealers, that he knew what he was talking about, and that he told the truth. We do not wonder that the Press of Emporium should dread to contemplate the rapid decline of that mushroom town, but it is inevitable, and they have our sympathies Our "first men" are not in the habit of tattling or lying about their neighbors, and we have no idea that the gentleman who made these remarks so odious to the Press will suffer very much by the publication of his name in that obscure and crowded with-dead-advertisements sheet. One thing our irascible neighbor cannot deny, that the paper of the prominent business men of Smethport is worth 100 cents on a dollar in Buffalo or any where else, and we are sorry that Emporium paper is not worth 50 cents.

Monday Evening

Of next week, there will be an entertainment at the Court House for the benefit of the Smethport Cornet Band The exercises will consist of a public reading by S W Smith, Esq of Port Allegany, together with the rendering of some of their best pieces by the Band The following is a some of the selections to be given by Mr Smith.

Ginevra.

The Bells of Shandon	Father Prout.
Hooer to Kane	Fitz O Brien.
Uncle Dan'l's Prah (Prayer) as taken from Mark Twain.	
Cardinal Wolsey	Shakespeare
Words and their uses.	By a Quaker.
Paul Revere's Ride	T B Read

Together with other selections if requested.

Mr Smith generously donates his services to the Band. There will be no admission fee charged, but it is expected that at the close of the entertainment some good brother will pass around the hat to allow the audience to express their satisfaction in a tangible form.

Business Locals.

WANTED.—Immediately, a girl to do housework for a small family Apply at once to W. H. CURTIS, Curtisville, McKean Co., Pa.

DRAYING.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A. J. PARKER.

☞ Persons visiting Smethport during Court week, or at any other time, who are in need of any thing in the line of marble or stone work, will do well to call at John Digel's Marble Manufactory, look at his work and get his prices. He can give better terms than any one in northwestern Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL ORDER.—The late members of Capt. Crossmire's company of Kane Volunteers, recently disbanded, are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements in their possession, belonging to said company, to Lieut. Armstrong, within 20 days, as they must be accounted for by the officers.

M. S. SEXTON, Q. M.

By order:

D. V. CROSSMIRE, Capt.

Feb. 4. 1875—3t

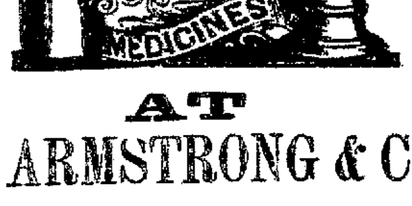
Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Eaton & M. A. Sprague, of Smethport, Pa., under the firm of Eaton & Sprague was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said M. A. Sprague, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

M. A. SPRAGUE.
J. G. EATON.

MARRIED.

In Norwich township, at the house of Daniel Gallup, by A. F. Brewer, Esq., Mr. Wilson Gallup to Miss Ella Grigsby, both of Norwich Pa.



A. D. ARMSTRONG. L. ROGERS.

AT

A. B ARMSTRONG & CO'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in a first class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the village of Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 12th of March, 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and adopt or reject an agreement entered into between the directors of said Company and the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and the Directors of the Brandy Camp Railroad, for the consolidation of said Roads.

By order of the Directors of the B. B. & P R R. Co.

A. R. MACDONOUGH. Secretary

Dated Feb. 6th, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c, &c, &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport. Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SIMON RIXFORD vs. JULIA ANN RIXFORD } In Court of Com Pleas of McKean County No 15, June Term, 1874

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday the 12d day of February next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Jan'y 21 1875—4t

Executor's Sale.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Robbins, deceased, late of the township of Norwich, have been granted to the subscriber, I will expose to public sale at the premises, on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 14, 1875,

at 1 o'clock, P. M the following property

One hundred and sixty (160) acres fifty (50) acres of which being improved, with dwelling house, barn, wagon-house and orchard thereon

GEORGE COLWIN, Executor,

Dec. 3, 1874—4t.

NOTE —The above sale is adjourned until March 4th, 1875 at same hour and place

HELEN P MOSER, By her next friend, [illegible], vs. LEWI MOSER. } In Court of Common pleas of M'Kean County. No 185, June T. 1874.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of the said Court at Smethport on Monday, the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony contracted with the said respondent agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Jan. 7, '75.

Trial List, February Term, 1875.

J F Clark vs A T Newell
D B Wilson vs Gardner Chapel & Geo. Hatch.
L & C Sherwood, use of C Sherwood vs. C. Lewis Estate.
Adm'r of W H Newell vs. Thos. O'Connor.
Hiram Beardsley vs. W H Glass.
Thos. Chatfield vs W H Glass.
A F Newell vs Burton & Morris
B D Hamlin vs H D Ault & Comforth.
C T Chamberlain vs Z Loop.
W V Keating, et al. vs James Hussey.
" " vs Dennis & Wolcott.
" " vs Gilbert North.
" " vs Jacob Lint & terr. ten.
" " vs George Loop. " "
" " vs C W Rea " "
" " vs J C Evans & Daniel Howard, t. t.
Wm. Hausman vs Martin Taylor.

M A SPRAGUE, Proth'y.
per B E Rose, Dept.

Feb. 1, 1875.

Jury List, February Term, 1875.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Daniel Buckley.
Bradford—T L V Wagner, James Bissett, John Rutherford, O P Brennan.
Bradford boro'—J W Hilton.
Ceres—Cyrus Cooper.
Corydon—Thomas English.
Eldred—B H Lanphere, W E Windsor, Hiram Dean.
Keating—Arthur Young.
Lafayette—David Burns, Albert Beeman.
Liberty—C A Larrabee, Mason Lillibridge, N H Drake.
Norwich—Daniel Gallup.
Otto—H D Ball.
Sergeant—John Martin, Jun., Philip Hafner
Smethport—D A Easterbrook.
Wetmore—P T Callin, John A Stophel.

TRAVERSE & PETIT JURORS.

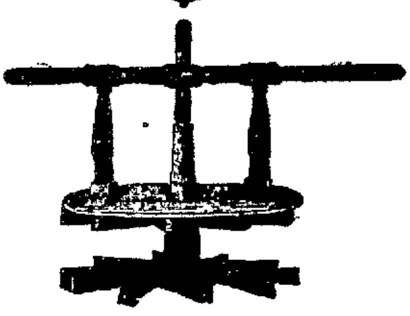
Annin—Theron Cooper, Peter Cawley, Eugene Mulvany, J M Dillenbeck, Jerome Hodges, John Holcomb.
Bradford—Andrew Brown, Dyer Cranmer, J C Corwin, David Rogers, J J Howard, Truman Sherman, A Chamberlain.
Bradford boro'—Albert DeGolier, R T Lain, J A Evans, F W Davis.
Ceres—S A Cooper, Geo. Chamberlain.
Corydon—Lewis Jones.
Eldred—Nelson Cooper, S J Wright, John Welch.
Hamilton—Wm Bartholomew.
Keating—John L Dean, Tim McCarty (b'gl), Nelson Rice, J M Hackett, Fred. Olds.
Liberty—W J Davis, M M Griffin, David Hall, Harris Manning, V B Vanderhule, A S Wright, L D Sherrill, Geo. Beacon.
Norwich—O D Gallup.
Otto—Daniel Barger, K K Barton, Daniel Knight.
Smethport—E E Bard, Ira S Gleason.
Wetmore—Robt. Campbell, John Geary, W A Hackney, Joseph Green.

M N POWELL, Sheriff.
O. VOORHEES, } Jury
A. EASTEY, } Comm'rs.

Smethport, Jan. 26, 1875.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES.

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellences as a family servant

Mrs A N Taylor,	Mrs S P Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" M N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B T yler,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp,	" Horace Vansickle,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.

B. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully

ABNER B TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874

Alfred Sturdvant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

New Gun Shop

At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gunsmith Shop at Turtle Point, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. M. Hadley.

Turtle Point, Pa. Nov. 19, '74-3m

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL BASSE.

13-14tf

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICL'S

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

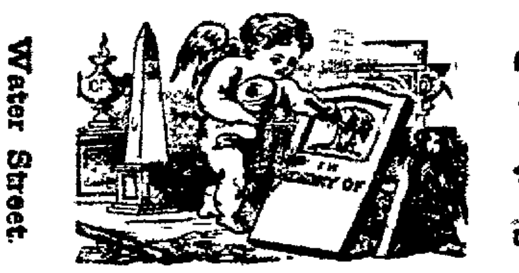
CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.


Water Street.
IN MEMORY OF
Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

New Clothing Store

In Smethport!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Hats & Caps

and

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

COMPRISING

MUSLIN & WOOLEN SHIRTS COLLARS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GUNZBERG, Proprietor. H. COHN, Manager.

INSURE! INSURE!

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable companies, apply to

☞ HAMLIN & ROSE, SMETHPORT, PA.

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila., Ins. Co. of North America,

—AND—

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

The Snow, the Cold, and Health.

The winter, as we all know from personal experience, has been marked by a great prevalence of disease of the throat and lungs, and of the respiratory organs generally. Every winter with us is so marked, indeed, but this one seems to have been exceptionally distressing in that respect. The old and the very young have been the greatest sufferers from the bitter cold, and what is even worse than cold, the sharp variations of our quite exasperating climate. As we remarked not long ago, the constitution which can stand the rigors and surprises of our peculiar weather is equal to the exactions of any climate on the globe. The average capacity of endurance, however, has been tried even more than usual this season, and the result has told in an almost universal experience of "colds" of all sorts and various degrees of intensity. A fall of snow, with the consequent thaw and slush, means thousands of wet feet, and they mean a further crop of colds.

The report of the Registrar General of England, which is published weekly, and is very complete and useful for sanitary comparisons, offers an opportunity for estimating the effects of temperature on health. The week ending August 15th was characterized by only moderate changes of temperature and moderate rainfall, and the mortality from all causes was at the average rate of twenty six deaths in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death rate was nineteen per 1,000 in Edinburgh, twenty-seven in Glasgow, twenty-seven in Dublin, twenty-one in London. The temperature at Greenwich averaged 58 deg. But during last December an unusually severe winter set in, severer, in fact, than any which had been experienced for a dozen years previously in England. The death rate for the third week in December thereupon rose to thirty-one deaths per 1,000 in Edinburgh, fifty in Glasgow, twenty-seven in Dublin, and twenty-five in London. The temperature averaged about thirty-two deg., after falling to twenty-five deg., and [illegible] deg. During the last week in December the death rate was still [illegible]. The mortality from all [illegible] the average of forty-one deaths in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death rate was forty-two in Edinburgh, sixty in Glasgow, forty five in Dublin, and thirty seven in London. The mean temperature at Greenwich was twenty-eight deg. eight min., or eight deg. five min. below the average of the fifty preceding years.

The lowest temperature was eighteen deg. five min. We should not have called this very remarkably rigorous weather. The increase in mortality in England was almost entirely due to disease of the respiratory organs. The Registrar-General, in a table of mortality due to cold, puts the excess for these five weeks of 1873, when it was so exceptionally severe, at 3.9 per 1,000, for all ages, for those under twenty, 2.2, under forty, 9.4; under sixty, 46.9; eighty and upward, 218.3, as compared with the five weeks preceding.

Pardon of a Murderer.

The State Legislature of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution to release from State prison Timothy Lynch, who was convicted and sentenced for life for the murder of a man named Sullivan, in Newport, in February, 1872. Governor Howard warmly advocated the resolution, as did also Lieutenant-Governor Van Zandt. It has been the opinion of the Attorney-General and the presiding judge (Brayton) that he was unjustly imprisoned, and the latter assured the Governor that he was surprised at the verdict of the jury, and never believed the man guilty of murder.

The facts of the case are that Lynch is an ignorant, hard working person, and, though not an habitual drunkard, when partially intoxicated got into a brawl in a saloon, during which he drew a knife, but did not use it. His wife, who resided near by, hearing of his condition, came and took him away, he following her willingly. Sullivan, the man who was killed, and who was a much larger and stronger man, came up from behind, jumped upon him and bore him to the ground. In the confusion Sullivan was stabbed, and undoubtedly by the prisoner. Judge Brayton, however, was satisfied that it did not amount to murder, and doubted if it could be even called manslaughter or anything but what might happen in many cases and to any one. Upon the prison books there is not a mark against him for bad conduct, and in the Governor's opinion he has never had the slightest hope of pardon until the Governor mentioned it to him a short time ago. The warden of the prison accordingly released Lynch, and he arrived home to the joy of his wife and friends.

What it Costs.

Somebody has figured out the interesting fact that the total amount of State, county, city, and town taxes collected in the United States in 1870 was $280,591,000, which was about seven dollars a head for the entire population. The total amount of these taxes collected in 1860 was $94,186,000, which was about three dollars a head for the entire population. It cost, therefore, more than twice as much to take care of a man in his State, county, and municipal relations in 1870 than it did ten years before. This does not include the Federal taxation.

The Best Blood Purifier.

Pure, soft water is the best of all blood purifiers. It dissolves almost every impurity that may find its way into the blood, and passes it off through the skin, lungs and kidneys, thus washing out the blood without any irritation in passing through the system, and without those chemical changes and deposits which are likely to arise from the action of drugs. Why then use doubtful, dangerous and often injurious drugs for purifying the blood when pure, simple, safe, pleasant and far more effectual water may be had without money and without price?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

A fire in Sumter, S. C., destroyed $75,000 worth of property.....The United States House committee on appropriations, in their report accompany the Post-office Appropriation bill, recommend an appropriation of $500,000, to comply with the original contract with the Pacific Steamship Company under the provisions of the act of Feb. 17, 1865, but they do not recommend an appropriation in accordance with what is known as the subsidy act ....B. Boucher was arrested in Cleveland on suspicion of trying to burn a United States bonded warehouse, where he had a large amount of imported liquors stored. Boucher claims the burning of the store would involve a loss to him rather than a gain.... .The French Assembly, by a vote of 335 yeas against 330 nays, rejected M. Laboulaye's amendment to the Ventavon bill, providing that a Senate, Chamber of Deputies, and President of the republic should compose the government, the last-named to be chief of the executive power ......In the Kings county (N. Y.) Asylum for the Insane one inmate killed another with a hatchet he had obtained.... .At its session over the Civil Rights bill, the United States House sat continuously forty-six hours and twenty-five minutes, and during that time the roll was called seventy-five times.. ....Vinnie Ream has the contract to design and furnish the statue of Admiral Farragut for the national capitol at Washington .. .Ben Wade and Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, both decline to run for Governor of that State at the next election ... The New York Central railroad has been cutting down the wages of its employees.

A regatta is to take place in Philadelphia during the Centennial under direction of the Schuylkill navy.... Mr. Noah S. Bennett, the unfortunate inmate of Kings County Hospital, who was murdered by a fellow inmate, was a native of Connecticut, and for many years was a prosperous and well known merchant in New Milford. Owing to a too close attention to business a softening of the brain developed itself, and in 1865 he was compelled to retire and go to the asylum. He had nearly recovered his reason, and in a few days was to join his family at their home . The government of Russia has recognized Alfonso as king of Spain The Republican United States caucus decided to support the President's course in Louisiana, and to admit the legality of the Kellogg government The Pacific Mail investigating committee examined the sergeant-at-arms, and found that his books showed no large deposits by Congressmen in connection with the large sums paid by Irwin. ... The House of Representatives of Minnesota passed a series of resolutions asking Congressman W. S. King to resign The Queen of Madagascar has declared that no more slaves shall be brought to her dominions, and that all who have been imported since 1865 are now free An ex-United States army officer, who had come to want, committed suicide in New York city ... A severe drought has occurred in southern New Hampshire and many mills were obliged to stop .. .The old book, for which the English government offered a reward of $5,000, is in possession of a Louisville attorney. It was brought from England two years ago.

In the case of Tilton vs. Beecher, Judge Neilson allowed Theodore Tilton to testify Mr. Tilton described his interviews with Mr. Beecher after the date of the confession..... The United States public debt statement issued from the treasury shows an increase in the public debt during January of $1,397,870.37 . The United States treasury balances are Currency, $10,343,330.40 ; coin, $80,405,081.83 ; coin certificates, $21,555,300 ; special deposit of legal tenders to secure certificates of deposit, $15,465,000 ; outstanding legal tenders, $382,-000,000.. . A Southern express messenger at Memphis was badly beaten and robbed of his money packages. The robbers escaped with the money . The expenses of the Philadelphia Centennial will be $7,500,000 . Two brothers named Powers were arrested near Towanda, Pa., charged with murdering an old man named Sickan. Both the parties were intoxicated . V. C. Campbell, a bookkeeper in Wilkesbarre, Pa., was arrested for embezzlement, the amount being nearly $40,000. In the evening he shot himself with a Wesson carbine Great Britain has declined to send a representative to the St. Petersburg International Code Conference, alleging that no practical result can be expected.... The German Federal Council has empowered Prince Bismarck to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States.... A confidence operator in Worcester, Mass., was sent to State prison for three years. .. Foncha, the murderer of the Herndon family in Virginia, and who was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of March, escaped from jail by burning a hole through the wall of his cell. He was met outside the jail by the jailer's wife, who attempted to arrest him, but he broke away and made good his escape.

Theodore F. Randolph was elected United States Senator by the New Jersey Legislature, he receiving 40 votes to 31 for George M. Robeson... .The Rev. Thomas D. Dudley, late rector of Christ Church in Baltimore, was consecrated assistant bishop of Kentucky The New York State Temperance Society elected John N. Stearns president. Resolutions were adopted asking the Legislature to enact a prohibitory law, recommending the nomination of independent temperance tickets for all town elections, and that united efforts be made to elect the commissioners of excise on the basis of "no License."... .The will of Mrs. Ann White Vose, of Boston, makes the remarkable bequest of $965,000 to the public institutions of that city ......Ex-Gov. Joel Parker was confirmed as Attorney-General of New Jersey to succeed Robert Gilchrist. ....The diamonds presented to General Sherman's daughter by the Khedive of Egypt are valued at $250,000. .... .Advices from China say that a grandson of Prince Tun, uncle of the deceased emperor, will probably succeed to the throne.....President Grant's daughter and his son-in-law are at the White House on a visit ......A man at Cohoes, N. Y., lost his life in trying to save a sewing machine from a burning building..... There seems no doubt but the naval building in Washington was set on fire in order to destroy important papers. Every arrangement was made for a serious conflagration. Important papers were destroyed by the fire.

The report on the status of the Arkansas State government was decided by the United States House special committee on the subject in favor of the present State government and with the conclusion that there is no necessity for Congressional action..... Mr. Ward, of New Jersey, succeeded in securing the passage, in the United States House, under a suspension of the rules and without debate, of his bill giving the same bounty that was paid to men enlisted for three years to the heirs of soldiers enlisted for one year only who were killed or who died from wounds or disease received in the service. This is an important bill, which will appropriate some $600,000 should it become a law. The accounts of the war department show that about thirty thousand soldiers of the three hundred and odd thousand enlisted for one year lost their lives in the service. The bounty provided by the act is $200 to the heir or heirs of each soldier......The select committee on transportation of the United States Senate have decided to recommend the following appropriations as amendments to the River and Harbor bill: For improving the Mississippi river under the jetty system, $1,000,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, Hennepin canal, Ohio river, and James river and Kanawha, and Tennessee and Georgia routes, $100,000 each......In the New York Legislature the bill requiring naturalized citizens to produce their papers every time they vote at the polls passed to a third reading......The losses by fire in New England during January amounted to $1,-023,675.

The Senatorial contest in Wisconsin ended with the defeat of Mr. Carpenter and the election, by a coalition of the Democrats and bolting Republicans, of Angus Cameron, of La Crosse. Mr. Cameron is a native of Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, and is a lawyer. He has served six terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, has been Speaker of the House, and a hard currency Republican. Mr. Cameron, on the twelfth ballot, received 68 votes to 59 for Carpenter. . The track through the Hoosac tunnel has been laid and trains been run through .. .The strike on the part of the female operatives in a shoe factory at Lynn, Massachusetts, ended by the employer restoring the former schedule of prices . A serious accident occurred on the Midland Pacific railroad, by which a number of passengers were badly hurt ... .Capt. White, a notorious horse thief, was shot and killed at Henderson, Tenn. ....Two new judicial districts are to be made in New Jersey The bill to exempt the Midland railroad from taxation was defeated in the New York Legislature ....The United States committee on ways and means find that a full year's supply of whisky, tea and coffee is now on hand.

At the American Institute's last meeting it was reported that the receipts of the last exhibition were $63,783.62, and the expenses $46,618.42 . Miss Louisa Livingston, aged sixteen, daughter of William P. Livingston, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., while eating some fish swallowed a sharp bone, which lodged in her throat, and she died the same afternoon

The verdict in the case of the alleged poisoning of four children at Holliston, Mass., by "baby farmers," is that they died from an excessive use of laudanum and other narcotics and continued abuse, cruel treatment, and neglect on the part of the woman who took them to board.... William Manning, of Rahway, N. J., fell down stairs and broke his neck. .. William R. Keane, of New York, was sent to prison for two months for killing a cat by dashing its brains out against a stone Nine persons were killed in their houses by the snow avalanche at Cape Diamond, Ontario, namely Mrs. O'Keefe, Mrs. Haberland, John Gibson, Mary, his wife, and their five children. Several others were seriously injured .The fate of the missing schooner Emily K. Farnham has at length been ascertained. Her hull, bottom up, has been reported ashore between Coos bay and Crescent City. The schooner evidently capsized in a squall so suddenly that all on board perished. There were eleven persons altogether, passengers and crew.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Bogy, of Mo., presented joint resolutions of the Missouri Legislature condemning the military interference in Louisiana, and had them read at the clerk's desk. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The amendment of the House to the bill to provide for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was agreed to and the bill passed.

At the request of Mr Sargent, of California, Mr. Logan, of Illinois, presented resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade in reference to the bill recently introduced in the Senate, and referred to the committee on finance, for an appropriation to establish a mint at Chicago. The resolutions ask that the bill be reported to the Senate and acted upon favorably. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr Norwood, of Georgia, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State condemning Federal interference in Louisiana. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the House bill to amend the National Banking act and to fix the compensation of national bank examiners, which was reported lately with amendments by the Finance committee. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, presented a memorial of Joseph Brooks, of that State, claiming that at the election held November 5, 1872, he was duly elected Governor of Arkansas for four years from the first Monday in January, 1875, that he was in all respects eligible but that the government of that State has been usurped by force and fraud, and is now held by an armed force, in support of which he refers to the testimony taken and the report made by the committee of the House of Representatives. He asks that the lawful government of the State be recognized, and such action taken by Congress as will protect constitutional government in that State. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented the credentials of Wm. A. Wallace, United States Senator-elect from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the reduction of salaries from the time therein named. Placed upon the calendar. He gave notice that he would call up the bill and urge its passage at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report whether there is now in force any act of legislation under which the authorities of the District of Columbia are empowered to prosecute and suppress notorious gambling establishments, and if there is not such legislation, to report a bill to confer such power. Agreed to.

Mr. Fenton, of New York, presented resolutions of the New York Legislature in relation to the improvements of Hell Gate, New York harbor, and against the proposed improvement of Kill von Kull. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, called up the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, opposed the bill, and said according to his ideas there was a stain upon the government on account of its treatment of the Indians. They were the remnants of a great people, and the land occupied by them was their own property. It never belonged to the United States. The very object of this bill it seemed to him to be to take away their land, and that was in violation of all law.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said this was not a question affecting the government of the Indians. The Seneca Indians were fifteen times richer to-day than they were before the railroads crossed their reservation. Because they had a tribal organization that was no reason why their reservation should remain a hunting and fishing ground.

The amendments made by the committee on Indian affairs were agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 36 ; nays, 17.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of General W. H. Emory, United States army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called up the House bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining His Majesty King Kalakaua during his visit to this country. Passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. He said he would endeavor to show that the treaty would be a very bad bargain, as we had no revenue to spare, and it would have a bad effect upon the agricultural interests of the country, as well as upon the fisheries and manufactories. He spoke of the old treaty, and said it began with the balance of trade—$8,000,000—in favor of the United States, and ended with a balance to be paid in specie of $30,000,000, in one year, against us.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial, signed by 1,300 colored men of Baltimore, depositors in the Baltimore branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, asking for relief. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, from the committee on pensions, reported with amendments the Senate bill amending the pension law, so as to remove the disability of those who having participated in the rebellion have since its organization enlisted in the army of the United States. Adopted.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of War relating to the action taken in issuing supplies for the relief of persons in Nebraska and Kansas who were sufferers from the drought and grasshopper plague, and asking an approval of such action. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, announced the death of his late colleague, Wm. A Buckingham, in appropriate words, and offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral of the late Senator.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut, Sherman, of Ohio, Stevenson, of Kentucky, Fenton, of New York, and Washburn, of Massachusetts.

As Mr. Ferry was unable to attend on account of ill-health, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, was appointed in his place.

The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased.

House.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution to change the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule : Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn, and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous questions on the engrossment and third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand. *Provided*, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday, and provided further, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit or other property of the United States, except the regular appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, the Senate bill appropriating $162,500 to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Randall, by inserting the words "in currency," and passed—yeas, 164 ; nays, 62.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill allowing producers of tobacco to sell it at retail in the leaf, wholly unmanufactured at the place of production, only to an amount not exceeding $50 annually. Rejected—yeas, 102 ; nays, 108.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the committee on rules to report at the present time for amendment and action any new rules or change of rules, and providing that during the consideration and discussion of such report and amendments offered thereto the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion whatever, and that discussion on the rules and amendments thereto shall not exceed one hour.

There was great excitement as the vote progressed, and particularly when it became known that the necessary two-thirds had not been obtained, it lacking four of that number when the roll-call was finished. Messengers were sent to the committee rooms to look for absent members, and every effort was made on the part of the majority to secure the necessary two-thirds.

The vote was announced as—yeas, 170 , nays, 99, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the motion was rejected. The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Mr. Sener, of Virginia, voted "No." His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the President to supply food and disused army clothing to all destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier, who have been rendered so destitute and helpless by the ravages of the grasshoppers last summer. Agreed to—yeas, 170; nays, 49.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and allow the committee on rules to report now any new rule or change of rule ; that during its consideration the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion , and that the discussion thereon shall be limited to one hour. Carried—yeas, 151 ; nays, 90. The result was the cause of great congratulation on the Republican side of the House, and of corresponding depression on the Democratic side.

The new rule adopted the day previous was amended after a long discussion by substituting the words "two-thirds" in place of "three-fourths." The vote stood 171 to 85.

Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Cox, of New York, then insisted on resigning their places on the committee on rules, and after some discussion their resignations were accepted.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the rules were suspended, and a bill passed appropriating $9,000 for the expenses of the Select committee on Louisiana.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked that the House consider his motion to reconsider the votes of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary committee. The vote resulted- yeas, 147 ; nays, 91. The question then was, "Shall the reference be reconsidered, and it was carried—yeas, 151 ; nays, 93.

The second day's discussion of the bill was of a very general and acrimonious description, and Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, nettled at the remarks of members in regard to Southern affairs, said in the course of his remarks In Scotland years ago there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking.

The Speaker interrupted him with the query. Does the chair understand this gentleman to be referring to this language to a member of the House? Mr. Brown replied · No, sir. I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye, and resumed . No, sir. I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burking. If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it Butlerizing.

Instantly there was intense excitement, and after the clerk had read the words from the official report, Mr. Hale, of New York, offered a resolution that the offending member be taken to the desk by the sergeant-at-arms and publicly censured by the Speaker. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, pressed a resolution of expulsion, but it was not entertained , and on the passage of Mr. Hale's resolution, Mr. Brown was taken to the desk by the sergeant-at-arms and the Speaker censured him in these words · "Mr. John Young Brown, you are arraigned at the bar of the House, under its formal resolution, for having transgressed its rules by disorderly remarks, and for having resorted to prevarications when your attention was called to the rules of decorum by the Speaker. For this duplicate offense the House has directed that you be publicly censured at the bar. No words from the chair in the performance of this most painful duty could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or the severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce in the name of the House its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution."

Mr. Brown replied : I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the Speaker, and no disrespect to the House.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on naval affairs, made a unanimous report acquitting Mr. Stowell, of Virginia, of the charges made against him of selling a naval cadetship, and the report was agreed to.

After considerable discussion of the Civil Rights bill, it was proposed to insert as a preamble a portion of the Democratic platform of 1872, when Mr. Potter, of New York, asked leave to offer as an amendment to the preamble the fourth section of the same platform, as follows : "Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power." Objection was made, and the amendment was not received. The preamble was then adopted —210 to 26.

A motion was received to strike out all in reference to schools, and it was agreed to by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays. The bill was then passed—yeas, 162 ; nays, 100.

The text of the Civil Rights bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Section two declares that any person who shall violate this section by denying these rights to any citizens shall, for each offense, pay a fine of $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be declared guilty of misdemeanor, and for each offense, upon conviction, be fined from $500 to $1,000 and be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Section three declares that the United States courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in these cases, and that any district-attorney who shall fail to prosecute them shall pay to the person aggrieved $1,500 and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

Section four declares that no citizen possessing all other qualifications shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than $5,000.

Section five sets forth that all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution adding $20,000 to the contingent fund of the House. Passed.

Mr. White, of Alabama, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress next year at Rome. Passed.

Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters.

Business men, worn by care and sedentary habits, often suffer from constipation of the bowels, until the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervousness and prostration of the vital energies of the system. And it may be safely asserted that a majority of the female sex are little better than invalids, from the same cause; but by using Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, this natural aperient and tonic brings back the vigor and buoyancy of health, happiness and beauty. Pure blood is essential to sound health and long life. No chronic disease, sores, ulcers, skin eruptions, glandulous swellings, discharges from the ear, sore eyes, sores or cankers in the mouth will ever appear if the blood is pure. To secure this take Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters. It is the great blood purifier and life-giving principle, increasing the power of digestion, and exciting the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all impurities of the system are carried off.—*Com.*

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and backachy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines. Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the *Favorite Prescription* effects cures —the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid the severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines generally.—*Com.*

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.—Com.*

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WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09	@	13½
Common to Good Texans	08½	@	08
Milch Cows	50 00	@	100 00
Hogs—Live	07¼	@	07
Dressed	07½	@	09½
Sheep	05½	@	07¾
Lambs	07½	@	07¾
Cotton—Middling	15½	@	15¾
Flour—Extra Western	4 75	@	5 0½
State Extra	4 80	@	5 05
Wheat—Red Western	1 23	@	1 24
No. 2 Spring	1 06	@	1 07
Rye—State	90	@	92
Barley—State	1 35	@	1 35
Barley Malt	1 25	@	1 35
Oats—Mixed Western	67	@	68
Corn—Mixed Western	83	@	83
Hay, per cwt.	70	@	1 00
Straw, per cwt.	45	@	70
Hops. ...74s, 6 @ 18—olds	08	@	15
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	19 75
Lard	14	@	14¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00	@	24 00
" No. 2, new	10 00	@	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 85	@	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	30	@	35
Petroleum—Crude. 7½@7¾	Refined,		13
Wool—California Fleece	25	@	35½
Texas "	35	@	36
Australian "	56	@	57
Butter—State	40	@	42
Western Dairy	25	@	27
Western Yellow	24	@	26
Western Ordinary	20	@	23
Pennsylvania Fine	37	@	44½
Cheese—State Factory	16½	@	16
" Skimmed	05	@	11
Western	12	@	19
Eggs—State	30	@	31
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 35	@	1 35
Rye—State	90	@	90
Corn—Mixed	83	@	84
Barley—State	1 32	@	1 40
Oats—State	62	@	65
BUFFALO.			
Flour	4 75	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@	1 05
Corn—Mixed	73	@	73
Oats	57	@	57
Rye	95	@	97
Barley	1 25	@	1 48
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	14¾	@	14¾
Flour—Extra	6 00	@	8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 18	@	1 18
Rye	97	@	1 00
Corn—Yellow	78	@	79
Oats—Mixed	65	@	65
Petroleum	06	@	06½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 25	@	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 18	@	1 22
Rye	90	@	92
Corn—Yellow	76	@	77
Mixed	77	@	78
Oats—Mixed	62	@	62
Petroleum—Crude. ...09½@09¾	Refined,		12½

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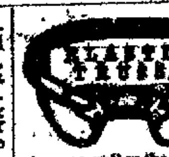

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VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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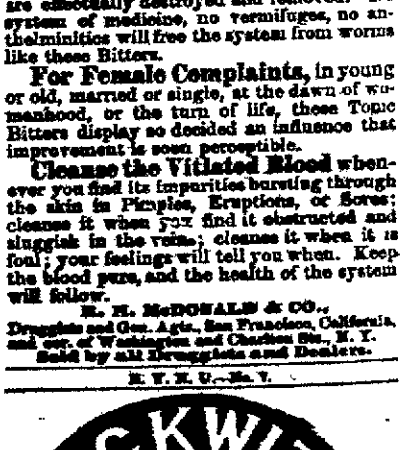
N. Y. N. U.—No. 7



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